



***A GUIDE  
FOR REQUESTING SECTION  
24(c) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED  
REGISTRATIONS IN  
WASHINGTON  
STATE***

***REGISTRATION SECTION  
PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE***

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## **A GUIDE FOR REQUESTING SPECIAL LOCAL NEED (SLN) PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON STATE**

The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) is the designated lead agency for the regulation of pesticides in the state of Washington. WSDA has the authority under section 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to register an additional use of a federally registered pesticide product, or a new end use product for use in “special local need” situations. These registrations, reviewed and issued by WSDA (Pesticide Management Division), become federal registrations under Section 3 of FIFRA, but can only be distributed and used within the state of Washington. EPA is responsible for overseeing the general program and has 90 days to perform a limited review of these registrations. Within the review period the EPA can require modifications to the SLN registration or in some cases deny the SLN registration.

According to federal definition, a Special Local Need (SLN) is “an existing or imminent pest problem within a state for which the state lead agency, based upon satisfactory supporting information, has determined that an appropriate federally registered pesticide product is not sufficiently available.” The need to control a nationwide pest or a pest problem in a large region of states, does not fall under the definition of a special local need. Candidates for SLN registrations may include (but are not limited to) a new method or timing of application, a changed rate, new crop, new site, new pest, a less hazardous formulation, choice of products or an application to a particular soil type. In contrast to Section 18 emergency exemptions, SLN registrations can be issued to prevent or delay pesticide resistance to certain pesticides by various pest organisms.

In most situations it is the pesticide registrant that applies to WSDA for an SLN registration. The following instructions are intended to help applicants ensure that all the necessary information is submitted to WSDA - Pesticide Management Division. A complete request package will expedite WSDA’s review, and help the whole process to proceed smoothly. Please submit your request in the same order and format as outlined in the instructions.

### **I. REQUEST PACKAGE INSTRUCTIONS FOR NEW SLN REGISTRATIONS**

#### **A. COVER LETTER**

Submit a cover letter that discusses, in detail, the events which brought about the “special local need” request. The discussion must include:

- (1) A description of the pest problem;
- (2) A list of the available pesticides (or active ingredients) currently registered for the use in question and the reasons why they will not adequately control the pest problem and/or they are not sufficiently available.

Note: Washington State University maintains a database of all pesticide products currently registered in the state of Washington (and Oregon). The “Pesticide Information Center On-Line” (PICOL) can provide a list of currently registered insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, etc., on almost any pest for any given crop in the

Pacific Northwest. For further information contact the Pesticide Information Center, WSU Tri-Cities at (509) 372-7492 or on their web site at <http://wsprs.wsu.edu/index.html>

WSDA depends heavily on the technical expertise of WSU researchers and extension. A discussion of the currently registered alternatives and why they will not work or are not sufficiently available may be incorporated into the letter of support from a WSU researcher or extension specialist (see “Letters of Support” below).

- (3) Whether the pest problem is nationwide or localized (please indicate if the proposed use has been requested or granted in other states).

## **B. LETTERS OF SUPPORT**

Submit letters of support for the SLN registration from the following:

- (1) A WSU researcher, extension specialist or other unaffiliated expert who is capable of verifying the special local need, and has worked with (or is familiar with) the proposed use and the registered alternatives.
- (2) An individual representing the commodity group, commission or association for the crop/site. In the absence of a commodity or user organization, individual letters of support from growers/applicators will suffice.

## **C. FEDERAL SLN APPLICATION**

- (1) Submit a signed and dated federal SLN application form [EPA form 8570-25 (1-94)] except when the request is for an SLN registration under a supplemental distributor label (see section K below).

## **D. LABELING**

- (1) Criteria for registration (RCW 15.58.100) – WSDA will register the label or labeling for a pesticide product if it is determined that the labeling and other material required to be submitted comply with the requirements of RCW 15.58 (i.e. the product will perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on the environment).
- (2) Submit one copy of the current federally registered product labeling. If a federal label does not exist, then submit proof that each active ingredient comes from a federally registered product and each inert ingredient is presently found in a federally registered product.
- (3) Submit 2 copies of the proposed SLN label [refer to WAC 16-228-1400(4)] which must include:
  - a. A restricted use pesticide (RUP) designation statement (when applicable):
    - i. A federal RUP designation statement is required for all federal RUPs. Wording, size and format of the RUP statement must be identical or substantially similar to the RUP statement on the federal label. The

RUP statement must be located at or near the top of the first page of the SLN label.

- ii. A state RUP designation statement is required for all state groundwater RUPs that do not have a federal RUP statement. The following active ingredients are designated as state restricted use pesticides because of their potential to contaminate groundwater: Atrazine, bromacil, DCPA, disulfoton, diuron, hexazinone, metolachlor, metribuzin, picloram, prometon, simazine and tebuthiuron.

The required statement for a state groundwater RUP is as follows:

***“PRODUCT NAME (active ingredient) is a state restricted use pesticide for the protection of groundwater and is to be distributed only by licensed pesticide dealers. Only certified applicators or persons under the direct supervision of a certified applicator may use or apply PRODUCT NAME (active ingredient).”***

- b. The statement:

***“FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON”***

- c. The trade name of the product.

- d. The EPA registration numbers of the product:

***“EPA Reg. No.” & “EPA SLN No.: WA-\****

\*(Note: The applicant will be contacted and an actual SLN registration number will be assigned and filled in by WSDA prior to issuing the SLN registration.)

- e. The statement:

***“It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.”***

- f. The statement:

***“This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.”***

- g. The applicable directions/restrictions statement:

- i. For agricultural use SLN labels the statement:

***“Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered label.”***

- ii. For non-agricultural use SLN labels the statement:

***“Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA registered label.”***

- h. Directions for use to meet the special local need (this should include the crop/site, pest(s), application rate and concentration, method of application, frequency and timing of application, pre-harvest interval and any other restrictions or precautions **beyond those found on the federal label**). The following environmental restriction statements are required (when applicable):
- i. Insecticides - A pollinator protection statement is required for insecticides that are toxic or hazardous to bees, when applied to a crop or site that is attractive to bees. Specific label wording will depend on the crop or site and the toxicity/residual hazard of the insecticide. Refer to the document entitled “Pollinator Protection Requirements for Section 18 Emergency Exemptions and Section 24(c) Special Local Need Registrations in Washington State” for guidance.
  - ii. Herbicides - A statement referring to WSDA herbicide rules is required for herbicides used in areas that are subject to those rules (e.g. phenoxy, desiccant, and sulfonyleurea herbicides in portions of Eastern Washington). A “Pesticide, Feed & Fertilizer Laws and Rules Order Form” is attached to this guide. Consult with WSDA for specific wording referring to any of the herbicide rules.
  - iii. Aquatic toxicity - An aquatic toxicity statement is required for pesticides that have a label statement (on the federal label) indicating product toxicity to fish or aquatic invertebrates.

The required statement for aquatic toxicity is as follows:

- Repeat the aquatic advisory statement from the Section 3 label. (For example: “*This pesticide is toxic to fish.*” or “*This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and wildlife.*”)
  - This statement must be followed by: “*(Product Name) should not be used under this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the WSDA Endangered Species Program web site at <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/EnvResources/EndangSpecies.htm>, or contact the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) or US Fish & Wildlife Service for information regarding aquatic species listed as threatened or endangered. Consult the federal label for additional restrictions and precautions to protect aquatic organisms.*”
  - Any buffers required by the Section 3 label or the RED/IREL should be included in this section.
- i. If the pesticide is subject to EPA PR Notice 87-1 regarding chemigation, then the SLN label must contain a statement either prohibiting or giving specific directions for use through irrigation equipment.
- i. If chemigation is to be prohibited on the SLN label, the following statement is required:

***“For use under this SLN label do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.”***

- ii. If chemigation is to be allowed on the SLN label and the federal label allows chemigation, the following statement is required:

***“This product may be applied through irrigation systems. Refer to the EPA registered label for chemigation directions.”***

- iii. If chemigation is to be allowed on the SLN label and the federal label does not allow chemigation, the SLN label must have complete directions for chemigation.

- j. *“WSDA Container Disposal Guidance: Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the internet from WSU at <http://pep.wsu.edu/waste/wd.html> or from WSDA at <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/docs/SLNGuide/pdf>. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.”*

- k. The following expiration date statement is required for all SLN labels:

***“This label for (Product name) expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, (Fifth year).”***

(Fifth year means the fifth year after issuance for all SLN labels.)

The purpose of the expiration date is to allow review of the SLN label after it has been in use to insure that precautions and restrictions are still adequate, and to determine if the SLN registration is still required (i.e. the use may have been added to the Section 3 label). Thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date the registrant should submit a revised label to WSDA that extends the expiration date for another five years.

- l. The name and address of the SLN registrant.
- m. For label restrictions related to alfalfa and certain small vegetable crops grown for seed refer to Section H (CROPS GROWN FOR SEED).
- n. A label revision date.

**PLEASE REFER TO THE EXAMPLE LABEL ATTACHED TO THIS GUIDANCE.**

## **E. DATA**

An SLN registration must be accompanied by supporting documentation. Submit two (2) copies of field data, published articles, written statements by qualified experts (see “Letters of Support” above) and other documents which support the request.

### **(1) Residue data**

- a. If this request is for use on a food or feed crop, a federal tolerance or exemption from the requirement of a tolerance must exist. Please cite the specific section in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) where the tolerance or exemption from tolerance can be found.
- b. Describe the practice(s) involved in producing the crop. Is the crop marketed fresh? Processed? Both? What happens to the crop residue/by-products? Is any portion of it fed to livestock?
- c. Data showing that the proposed use will not result in crop residues exceeding the established tolerances must be submitted if the proposal involves any of the following:
  - i. Increased application rate.
  - i. Increased number of applications.
  - ii. Decreased interval between applications.
  - ii. Decreased pre-harvest interval.
  - iii. Certain changes in use pattern (i.e., a change from soil application to foliar application).
  - vi. Certain changes in formulation (i.e., addition of a sticker or extender to the formulation, or conversion to a slow-release formulation). Any 24c request involving a change in formulation that is submitted without supporting residue data must be accompanied with a detailed explanation of why residues would not be increased with the change.
- d. Any residue data submitted in support of a 24c registration must be in conformance with applicable requirements in EPA’s Residue Chemistry Test Guidelines OPPTS 860.1000 Background and 860.1500 Crop Field Tests. Note that the latter publication contains a section specifically devoted to 24c registrations. These documents are available on the internet at [\*http://www.epa.gov/docs/OPPTS\\_Harmonized\*](http://www.epa.gov/docs/OPPTS_Harmonized).
- e. The data should always be generated under Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) as established under Part 160 CFR\*. A signed statement must accompany the data (1) indicating the study was performed under GLP, or (2) describing in detail all differences between the practices used in the study and those



required under GLP with an explanation as to why this will not invalidate the data, or (3) indicating the requester did not conduct the study and does not know whether the study was conducted in accordance with GLP.

The residue data must be accompanied by the field and laboratory protocols and the procedures used to carry them out. If the data is also on file at the EPA, include the appropriate references (e.g. MRID number).

\*Although EPA guidance on 24c registrations indicates that “non-GLP data are not automatically rejected” EPA has clarified this by indicating that applicants should

*“conduct, thus submit, GLP studies always. Scientific credibility or assurance is a plus for GLP studies. However, there are cases where EPA would review and accept non-GLP data on a case-by-case basis. (i.e., refereed journal articles, academic publications, etc.). In most cases these are submitted as supplemental information to substantiate basic GLP information which may have already been reviewed by EPA. In other words, for a specific chemical, there may already be a significant body of information and EPA or the state feel assured on study results.”*

EPA also indicated that if the state is considering non-GLP residue data as a basis for issuing a 24c a conference with EPA’s Registration and Science Divisions should be arranged prior to issuance. Applicants should be aware that such an EPA review prior to issuance will take a considerable amount of time and will substantially delay completion of the state review process.

## **(2) Efficacy data**

The SLN registration request must be supported by efficacy data (comparative data when other registered pesticides are available for use). Whenever possible, field trials should cover a minimum of two growing seasons and be performed in Washington. Data generated in areas outside Washington may be used if it can be shown that the conditions under which the trials were conducted were similar to conditions in the growing areas of Washington.

Efficacy data must be accompanied by the study protocol and the procedures used to carry it out. States generally may not consider a price differential between products as justification to grant an SLN registration.

## **(3) Phytotoxicity data**

Discuss the potential for the proposed use to cause phytotoxicity to the crop and submit any applicable data.

## **(4) Effects on beneficial insects**

Discuss any potential adverse effects to beneficial and/or pollinating insects. When necessary, WSDA will require a pollinator protection statement on the SLN label.

## F. REGISTRATION STATUS

The request must also address the following questions:

- (1) Is the product currently federally registered? If the answer is no, is the product identical in composition to a federally registered product or does it contain the same active ingredient(s) and inert ingredient(s), but in different percentages, as that of a federally registered product?
- (2) Has the registration for the proposed use previously been denied, disapproved, suspended or canceled by the EPA? If the answer is yes, include a detailed discussion of the action taken by the EPA.
- (3) Has the registration for the proposed use been voluntarily canceled? If the answer is yes, explain the reason(s) for the voluntary cancellation.
- (4) Has the registration for **other** uses of the product previously been denied, disapproved, suspended or canceled by the EPA? If the answer is yes, provide a detailed discussion of the action (also refer to G. 1. (c) below).
- (5) Is the product under special review at the EPA? If the answer is yes, provide a detailed discussion of the concern that triggered the special review and its current status.
- (6) Is the pesticide currently undergoing reregistration? If so, is the proposed use being supported?

## G. ADVERSE EFFECTS

1. If any of the conditions in (a) through (c) below apply, a determination of unreasonable adverse effects must be made by the department:
  - a. The product has a composition dissimilar to any federally registered product.
  - b. The use pattern is dissimilar to any federally registered uses of the same product or product with a similar composition (a dissimilar use pattern would include a change from non-food use to food use, outdoor use to indoor use, ground application to aerial application, terrestrial use to aquatic use and non-domestic use to domestic use).
  - c. Registrations for **other** uses of the same product (or products with similar composition) have been denied, disapproved, suspended, or canceled by the EPA.
2. If any of the conditions described in (a) through (c) above apply to this application, a detailed discussion of the potential risks from the proposed use must be submitted. As appropriate, the discussion must address the potential risk to human health,

endangered or threatened species, beneficial organisms, groundwater and the environment. Items which may need to be addressed include, but are not limited to:

- a. Proximity to aquatic systems.
  - b. Proximity to endangered species habitats.
  - c. Proximity to residences.
  - d. Potential for off-target movement.
  - e. Soil type considerations (i.e. potential to leach, potential for carryover, etc).
  - f. Proposals to mitigate risk (i.e. protective clothing, setback restrictions, soil type restrictions, etc.).
3. WSDA will review potential risks and proposals to mitigate risks. When appropriate, WSDA will consult with other agencies (e.g. WDOE, WDOH, NMFS, WDF&W, USFWS) to determine if proposed risk mitigation measures are adequate.

## **H. CROPS GROWN FOR SEED**

Alfalfa, clover and certain small seeded vegetable seed crops grown to produce seed specifically for crop reproduction purposes are considered “nonfood and nonfeed sites” for purposes of pesticide registration in the state of Washington. The “nonfood and nonfeed” designation eliminates the requirement for tolerances and allows pesticides without a tolerance to be registered on the designated seed crops. EPA has accepted this designation based upon growers’ and processors’ strict adherence to Washington rules found in WAC 16-228-1270, “Use of pesticides on small seeded vegetable seed crops and seed alfalfa”. These rules are available on the internet at <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/docs/GenRulesWFrms.doc>.

The following statements must be included under the heading “**Restrictions**”:

1. All (crop) seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for food or feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the WSDA forthwith upon request. Disposal records shall consist of documentation from a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, or other equivalent disposal site and shall show the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, its grower(s), and the date of disposal.
2. No portion of the (crop) seed plant, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves and seed screenings may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
3. (crop) seed shall bear a tag or container label which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
4. (crop) seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.

Applicants that wish to apply for an SLN registration under the nonfood/nonfeed designation must obtain a copy of the referenced rules and consult with WSDA Registration staff.

#### **I. WAIVER OF LIABILITY STATEMENTS ON SLN LABELS**

Waiver of liability statements are used to limit product liability and are only applicable for crops grown on very limited acreage (e.g. some seed crops). EPA is opposed to enforcing limitations of user's rights, and will only allow certain waiver of liability language on SLN labels. Waiver of liability certificates are not part of the SLN label. These certificates are agreements made between the registrant and/or Grower Association. The following waiver of liability language is currently acceptable to EPA:

**“(Registrant’s) Special Conditions and Disclaimer for use of (Product) on (Crop)”**

***“(Registrant) intends that this Section 24(c) label be distributed only by the (Grower Association) only to end users and/or growers who agree in writing to the terms and conditions required by the (Grower Association) including a waiver and release from all liability and indemnification by the user and/or grower of (Registrant), (Grower Association), and others for failure to perform and crop damage from the use of (Product) on (Crop). If such terms and conditions are unacceptable, return (Product) at once unopened.”***

***“This product when used on (Crop) may lead to crop injury, loss, or damage. (Registrant) recommends that the user and/or grower test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. The (Grower Association) and (Registrant) make this product available to the user and/or grower solely to the extent the benefit and utility, in the sole opinion of the user and/or grower, outweigh the extent of potential injury associated with the use of this product. The decision to use or not to use this (Pesticide) must be made by each individual (Product) user and/or grower on the basis of possible crop injury from (Product), the severity of (Pest) infestation, the cost of alternative (Pest) controls, and other factors. (Registrant) intends that because of the risk of failure to perform or crop damage that all such use is at the user’s and/or grower’s risk.”***

#### **J. CONFIDENTIAL STATEMENT OF FORMULA**

Indicate if a confidential statement of formula, listing the active and inert ingredients contained in the product, is on file with the department. If a confidential statement of formula is not on file with the department, you must submit one with the SLN registration request as required by RCW 15.58.060 of the Washington Pesticide Control Act.

#### **K. SLN’s FOR SUB-REGISTERED SUPPLEMENTAL DISTRIBUTOR PRODUCTS**

EPA requires that SLN registrations be based on a Section 3 registration (these are primary registrations and have a two part EPA Registration No., such as XXX-XX). Supplemental distributor products are pesticides sub-registered under the primary EPA registration number. Sub-registered supplemental distributor numbers are the same as the primary EPA Registration No. except there is a third part to the registration number, such

as XXX-XX-XXX. WSDA will issue a supplemental distributor SLN registration when the following conditions are met:

- (1) An identical SLN has already been issued by WSDA under the Section 3 registration,
- (2) A written letter of approval signed by the primary (Section 3) registrant agreeing to the supplemental distributor SLN registration is submitted to WSDA with the supplemental distributor SLN request, and
- (3) A complete SLN request package has been submitted for review.

A federal SLN application is not required for distributor SLN registrations and the distributor label is not submitted to EPA. Supplemental distributor SLN labels are assigned the same base SLN registration number as the Section 3 SLN labels, but differ by having a letter following the SLN number (“b” is used for the distributor label).

Any action taken on or changes made to the primary SLN also affects the distributor SLN (i.e. If the primary registrant decides to voluntarily cancel their SLN registration, the supplemental distributor SLN is automatically cancelled). It is the responsibility of the supplemental distributor to communicate with the primary registrant, and to stay current with planned changes to the primary SLN registration.

#### **L. “ME-TOO” REGISTRATIONS**

WSDA allows SLN registrations of products that are identical in formulation to existing SLN registrations (“me-too” registrations) when the following conditions are met:

- (1) The “me-too” registrant must have permission from the original registrant to use any proprietary data, must have their own data or must cite other non-proprietary data (i.e. WSU or IR-4 data),
- (2) If the existing SLN label has not been revised within the past 5 years, then the registrant of the “me-too” registration will need to submit the following:
  - i. Letter of support (see Part B);
  - ii. Verification that a special local need exists
- (3) Label wording of the “me-too” must be essentially identical to the wording of the SLN the “me-too” is based on, except for changes requested by WSDA or EPA.

In certain situations, WSDA may not issue a “me-too” SLN, such as when the use in question has been added to a Section 3 label with the same active ingredient and formulation or a new Section 3 pesticide has been registered that will adequately control the pest problem.

#### **M. SLN LABELS FOR MULTIPLE STATE REGISTRATIONS**

WSDA realizes that many pest problems of crops grown in Washington also occur in other NW states, and we work closely with Oregon and Idaho on pesticide registration issues. However, each state has specific labeling requirements for SLN registrations. Therefore, WSDA policy is that the SLN label needs to be for Washington only, unless the registration is for a “stand-alone” product (not federally registered).

## **N. THIRD-PARTY SLNs**

These registrations are issued to a company other than the manufacturer when the manufacturer of the product is not willing to apply for a SLN. These registrations are not issued without the agreement of the manufacturer. In such instances, the third party registrant becomes the registrant and would be responsible for maintenance fees, any data to support the 24(c) product, the addition of required label language for worker protection standard, endangered species etc., and all other obligations of a registrant under FIFRA.

## **II. CHANGES TO EXISTING SLN REGISTRATIONS**

### **A. AMENDING OR REVISING SLN REGISTRATIONS**

In order to amend or revise an SLN label in any manner, registrants must first submit a request to the WSDA. The request must include a detailed discussion of the label changes, 2 copies of the (proposed) revised label, and any necessary data or other documents to support the requested changes.

It is important that registrants do not distribute labels with amendments or revisions until they have been approved by WSDA. Once the labels are approved WSDA will notify the EPA of the changes and submit a revised label for their records. SLN Products with labels that have been revised without approval by WSDA violate the Washington Pesticide Control Act, RCW 15.58, and may be considered “misbranded” under FIFRA.

WSDA has the authority under RCW 15.58 to amend or revise SLN labels when necessary to ensure that human health and the environment are adequately protected. WSDA will notify the registrant of proposed revisions, and will discuss proposed revisions upon request.

### **B. TRANSFERRING SLN REGISTRATIONS**

When SLN registrations are transferred from one company to a second company and both products are being distributed in Washington, then the new product is considered to be a new SLN registration. A new SLN application including a copy of EPA’s letter approving transfer of the pesticide registration is to be submitted to WSDA for review and approval.

If the original SLN is less than five years old then the new SLN will be treated similar to a "Me Too" SLN. Please see Section "L." for guidance on how "Me Too" registrations are processed.

If the existing SLN is older than five years, then the following must also be included: support letters (WSU, commodity group, etc.), a current list of currently registered pesticides (or active ingredients) for the use in question and the reasons why they will not adequately control the pest problem an/or they are not sufficiently available, a cover letter verifying that the special local need is still applicable, and a revised label that meets all of WSDA's current SLN registration requirements.

If the old product SLN registration will be canceled in Washington and will no longer be distributed, then the new product is considered to be a revised SLN registration. In this case, a letter of request, 2 copies of the revised label, and a copy of EPA's letter approving transfer of the pesticide registration is to be submitted to WSDA for review and approval.

Exceptions to the above will be addressed by WSDA personnel on a case-by-case basis.

### **C. WITHDRAWING OR CANCELING EXISTING SLN REGISTRATIONS**

WSDA must receive a request from the registrant to voluntarily withdraw or cancel an SLN registration. WSDA will subsequently notify EPA of the change in registration status. Since cancellation of an SLN registration may have an impact on grower/user groups, the WSDA requests a brief explanation of the reason(s) for cancellation. In addition to a review by WSDA, this information is passed on to the WSU Pesticide Information Center. Hopefully, this will serve to avert any unintended cancellations.

If WSDA determines that a pesticide or its labeling does not comply with the provisions of RCW 15.58 or the rules adopted thereunder, WSDA may cancel the registration after a hearing in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.05 (Administrative Procedure Act).

### **III. CONTACT INFORMATION**

Submit the completed SLN Registration request package to:

Washington State Department of Agriculture  
Pesticide Management Division  
1111 Washington Street SE, 2nd Floor  
PO Box 42589  
Olympia, WA 98504-2589

No fee is required to submit an SLN registration to WSDA, except that "stand-alone" SLN registrations require a registration fee for each product (\$290 / 2 years).

The following documents are available on the internet:

- A Guide for Requesting Section 24(c) Special Local Need Registrations in Washington State [<http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Publications/PubName.htm>]
- EPA Application for/Notification of State Registration of a Pesticide To Meet a Special Local Need, EPA form 8570-25 (1-94)  
[<http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/forms/8570-25.pdf>]

If you have other questions regarding the submission of an SLN registration, please contact this office at (360) 902-2030, by FAX at (360) 902-2093 or e-mail [pestreg@agr.wa.gov](mailto:pestreg@agr.wa.gov).

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF  
WASHINGTON



PRODUCT NAME



EPA REG. NO. 00000-01

EPA SLN NO. WA-0000XX

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered label.

Crop/Site/Pest(s):

Application rate and concentration:

Method of application (Frequency/Timing):

Pre-harvest interval:

Restrictions/Precautions:

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- This label for (Product name) expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 20XX.



24c Registrant:

Farmers Friend, Inc.  
20039 97th  
Middletown, USA

Rev. XX/XX/XX